

Iraq says 41 Iranians killed

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Saturday its forces had killed 41 Iranian troops in central and northern sectors of the Gulf war front over the past 24 hours. A high command communiqué also said fighter planes and helicopter gunships raided Iranian positions and military targets in the southern and central sectors, scoring direct hits and inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment. Later Tehran Radio said Iranian artillery pounded Iraqi positions on the Shatt Al-Arab waterway in southern Iraq, killing 15 Iraqi soldiers and destroying military targets.

Jordan's exports April 1982 total JD 14.491m

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's exports to the rest of the world in April 1982 amounted to 14,491 million, according to a statistical bulletin issued by the Department of Statistics. It said that came on the top of importers of Jordanian products buying goods worth JD 976,000, and in April, which purchased JD 1,000 worth of products, came the bottom of the list. Other importers of Jordanian products are Saudi Arabia, Romania, India, Pakistan and Poland, according to the bulletin. It said the imported commodities were asphalt, vegetables and fruit, batteries, medicine, plastic products, soap, wooden doors and windows and batteries.

Sakharov accuses GB of stealing manuscripts

MOSCOW (R) — Exiled Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov has sued the KGB security police dragging him and stealing several hundred pages of personal manuscripts and documents. In a letter to KGB Chairman Vitaly Churkin, Sakharov said the documents were stolen from him on Oct. 11 in Gorky, the provincial city to which he was exiled without trial in January 1980. A copy of the letter, dated Oct. 23, was brought to Moscow by his wife Anna Bonner and made available to Western reporters. Mr. Sakharov also sent a copy to Anatoly Aksyonov, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The Nobel Peace Prize winner said he lost 900 handwritten and 500 typewritten pages of memoirs, six volumes of personal diaries, his passport, driving licence, will and other important letters and documents.

P to sell Canadian refinery

EDMONTON (R) — British Petroleum (BP) has agreed to sell its petrochemicals and refining business in Canada to the Canadian government's Petro-Canada, a BP spokesman said in London Saturday. The spokesman told Reuters the purchase price for the BP Canada Inc. shares being sold will be about 347.5 million Canadian dollars (\$290 million) 6.10 Canadian dollars (\$13.4) here. The exact price will depend on the number of shares standing on the date of the offer, he said. The sale will release about 180 million Canadian dollars (\$150 million) distribution to shareholders. BP Canada would no longer be able to provide working capital to the marketing and selling business or maintain oil inventories, added.

S. wants quick settlement of Taba dispute

NAIROBI (R) — The United States has a quick settlement of the Egyptian-Israeli border dispute, which is off the building of a 100-million-dollar hotel in the coastal strip of Taba, Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials said Saturday. Last week Mr. Ali al-Sayed, Egyptian Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, in which he accused Israel of violating an agreement on the 700-metre coastal strip.

Kuwait protests against Iranian media

JORDAN (R) — Kuwait Saturday protested against what it said was an Iranian media campaign against it and said it would not allow disturbances and political tension to be created from the violation of religious occasions. The official Kuwait News Agency said Iranian ambassador Shams Ardekani was summoned by Kuwait Foreign Minister Rashid Rashid to hear the protest. Mr. Rashid also told the envoy that Kuwait wanted normal, cordial relations with Iran.

'NCC doing well but no substitute for parliament'

Arar says Jordan is ready for democracy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Jordanians are ready for a return to parliamentary life and democracy, and there are encouraging signs that this might not be far away, National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar has said.

In an exclusive interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Arar said the NCC has been a successful experience, but that it is in no way regarded as a substitute for an elected parliament. He pointed out that NCC members "have been discussing issues put before them with much more freedom, and in much greater detail than in earlier Jordanian parliaments."

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NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar

occupying the land of an entire Arab people. If it decides to sit down around the negotiating table within the context of existing international and Arab peace proposals, arriving at a solution will naturally be discussed," he said. "But they (Israelis) want to take everything beforehand ... How do they want us to recognise them? Within what borders?"

Full text of the interview, page 2

Hassan stresses need to develop energy technology

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan opened at Yarmouk University a five-week "Workshop Two on Technology and Process Design, Up-date Petrochemical Fertilizer and Oil and Gas Processing."

In a speech to the 30 participants specialised in petrochemicals in a number of Arab states, Prince Hassan outlined the importance of the workshop which, he said, constitutes an initial step towards encouraging South-South cooperation in technology.

In his speech, Prince Hassan stressed the importance of training local administrative staff capable of managing industrial projects, using advanced technology in a manner that would ensure success and an effective contribution towards comprehensive development.

Representative of the U.N. Fund for the Development of Science and Technology Munirah Wardi made a speech at the opening session outlining the objectives of the training course which include among other things developing the scientific and tec-

hnological capabilities of Arab staff in petrochemicals.

The Arab World is currently passing through a critical stage in its drive towards attaining social and economic development, and despite its huge financial resources, it still lacks scientific and technological skills necessary for such progress, Mr. Wardi said.

Representative of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECAW) Dr. Mohammad Sa'ad Al Attar made a speech on the occasion, outlining the basic objectives of the course which he said is necessary for acquainting

Lebanese military team to negotiate Israel's pullout

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon plans to negotiate Israel's withdrawal from the country through an existing military liaison team rather than a new joint committee, U.S. Middle East envoy Morris Draper said Saturday.

Mr. Draper said reports Friday quoting a senior Israeli official as saying that Lebanon had agreed to form a new Israeli-Lebanese committee to discuss the pullout were a misinterpretation.

The scope of the existing military liaison team would be expanded to take account of Israel's demand for a security arrangement covering southern Lebanon, he said.

Speaking to reporters after his second meeting with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel since he returned to the Middle East on Wednesday in a new bid to secure the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian

and Palestinian forces from Lebanon, Mr. Draper said there was no question of a new joint committee being formed.

Lebanon already had a military liaison team and was waiting for Israel to form its own team for the negotiations, he said, but gave no indication when the talks might start.

"This is a reasonable and useful arrangement and we hope it works out," the American diplomat said.

Mr. Draper, who discussed the framework of the withdrawal negotiations Friday with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and senior officials, was apparently referring to the teams of Israeli and Lebanese officers which discussed details of the Israeli withdrawal from Beirut this summer.

The Lebanese government is keen to keep as much distance as possible between itself and Israel for fear of undermining its ties with other Arab countries.

Apart from those contacts, major issues of substance between the two countries have previously been discussed through U.S. intermediaries.

The United States, which has thrown its weight behind President Gemayel's bid to restore government authority throughout Lebanon, is expected to be a full partner in the negotiations.

Diplomatic sources in Beirut said there was a possibility that civilians might be included in the Lebanese team, but Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al-Wazzan was quoted in the independent newspaper Al-Liwa Saturday as saying the inclusion of Lebanese politicians was out of the question.

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Diplomatic sources said Mr. Draper, who served as right-hand man to U.S. envoy Philip Habib during this summer's negotiations on the pullout of Palestinian commandos from Beirut, would go to Damascus. No date has been fixed.

Syria has thousands of men in the north and east of Lebanon, and Palestinian fighters are still entrenched behind Syrian lines.

Mr. Wazzan was quoted by Al-Liwa as saying Lebanon would insist on a complete and unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces, and would not enter into any negotiations on partial or phased withdrawals.

Nigerian riots spread to Kaduna killing 18 people

LAGOS (R) — Rioting started by Muslim fanatics in Nigeria's north-eastern town of Maiduguri on Tuesday, during which, officials said, 350 people died, has spread to the northern city of Kaduna, the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) reported Saturday.

A new constitution which came into force on Friday night abolished the council of the revolution through which military influence on decisions was exercised.

The council was created eight years ago when a left-wing military coup overthrew right-wing dictator Marcelo Caetano.

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The council said Portuguese

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HOME REPORTS

Prospects are brighter for a return to parliamentary life

By Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Encouraging indications, hope and optimism of a return to parliamentary life sometime in the future seem stronger and brighter than they have ever been since parliament was suspended shortly after the 1967 Israeli occupation of the West Bank.

Cautious optimism of the possibility of a return soon to parliamentary life in Jordan was voiced by National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar this week. He told the Jordan Times that there were "encouraging indications that there might be a return to parliamentary life because circumstances have changed in view of the international efforts regarding the Middle East situation and the rapprochement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)." He said he was "very optimistic" that these indications could create circumstance conducive to the reinstatement of parliament, but pointed out that the present NCC might not be the last because its term will extend for another year and a half, whereas the existing Middle East peace initiatives project longer periods of time for the achievement of their desired outcome.

Explaining the circumstances which lead to the suspension of Jordanian parliament in 1974 and the formation four years later of the NCC, Mr. Arar emphasised that neither His Majesty King Hussein nor the Jordanian government nor NCC members themselves regard the NCC as "a substitute for parliament." Ever since the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan was established, parliament existed in accordance with the constitution and parliamentary elections took place regularly.

When the West Bank fell under Israeli occupation, it became impossible to hold parliamentary elections that would also include the West Bank. For fear of creating a "constitutional vacuum" in the West Bank that would be exploited by Israel to impose its own laws on the West Bank instead of Jordanian laws, the government extended the last parliament's term of office several times.

Difficult years

"But with passage of time, it was no longer feasible for the Jordanian government to continue to extend parliament's term of office indefinitely, even with the help of sight constitutional amendments to fill vacancies caused by the death of some members or the absence of West Bank members," Mr. Arar said.

On the other hand, it would not have been possible to hold parliamentary elections in the East Bank alone because the constitution requires that such elections take place in the West Bank governorates of Hebron, Nablus and Jerusalem as well.

as in the East Bank governorates of Amman, Salt, Irbid, Karak and Ma'an. Holding elections in these five East Bank governorates to the exclusion of the West Bank would have entailed a constitutional amendment which would have been only too eagerly seized upon by the Israelis as an opportunity to claim that Jordan was disavowing its constitutional and legal responsibility for the West Bank and that this vacuum necessitated the implementation of Israeli law in the occupied territories. This would have caused grave damage to the Arab cause," Mr. Arar added.

He said that the only way out of the dilemma for the Jordanian government was to dissolve parliament, namely the House of Representatives. The Senate (Upper House of Parliament), whose members are appointed, was not dissolved as an indication of the government's desire to underscore its commitment to the constitution. But the Senate only has constitutional powers in conjunction with the House of Representatives, and hence has been incapacitated. Since it is a purely constitutional body, it would have been impossible for the government to widen its purview and add to its authority to fill the gap caused by the suspension of parliament without a major constitutional amendment.

"So the country remained for several years without a parliament and without any other effective body that would share the government's task of issuing temporary laws," the NCC speaker said. "As this situation persisted, the government began to feel the need for a body that would share the responsibility of discussing and participating in the formulation of such temporary laws, so a temporary law calling for the formation of a consultative body to share such a responsibility was issued in 1978." Since then, two NCCs comprising 60 appointed members considered to represent all sectors of society have completed their terms, and a third, the current 75-member NCC is in its sixth month.

Extension of previous NCCs

Mr. Arar, who served as a member during the NCC's two previous cycles, feels that the present cycle is an extension of its predecessors. The NCC, he feels, has been a successful experience, mainly due to government support. He pointed out that the cabinet has attended all NCC sessions and that NCC discussions have dealt with both political and legal issues.

But he is quick to reiterate that the NCC is in no way to be regarded as a substitute for parliament. Besides the fact that its members are appointed not elected, there are three areas of authority enjoyed by parliament which the NCC in its capacity as a mere consultative body cannot practise, Mr. Arar explained. Parliament, as a constitutional body, is empowered to bring down the

government if it takes a vote of no-confidence. Its decisions are binding on the government, whereas NCC decisions are not. Mr. Arar pointed out, however, that no NCC decision was ever ignored by any of the four governments which have been in office since the NCC's formation. Parliament is the only body entitled to issue permanent laws. Since its suspension, the government has been issuing temporary laws, and since its establishment in 1978, the NCC has been consulted on every temporary law that has been adopted.

NCC members are nominated for appointment by the government and the King issues a decree formally appointing them. They are chosen to represent all sectors of the population in Jordan and include presidents of some professional associations, businessmen, intellectuals and tribal representatives. Besides sectoral representation, competence and professional expertise are other criteria for appointment since members are expected to offer advice and opinions when the NCC is consulted on financial, legal, educational, political and other aspects.

No special arrangements for choosing members to represent citizens of Palestinian origin holding Jordanian passports and residing in the West Bank are made because all holders of Jordanian nationality, whether originally from the East Bank or the West Bank, are considered Jordanian citizens on an equal footing with one another. But Mr. Arar pointed out that there are certain areas like Amman and Zarqa where large numbers of citizens of Palestinian origin are concentrated and that about one-third of NCC members belonging to these areas. But he stressed that this ratio is completely incidental, and in no way stems from a deliberate government policy.

Effective representatives

Mr. Arar does not feel that NCC members are less effective in bringing the problems of those they represent to the attention of the NCC for public discussion or that they are less committed to the interests of those they represent simply because they are appointed rather than elected. Members, he feels, are as accessible to the public at large as elected representatives are: The public can contact NCC members through petitions, visits and any other social means over any issue that needs to be tackled by the NCC. Members can bring these matters before the NCC either by demanding a debate, or a government explanation, or through making a suggestion. These three options are open to members and are carried out according to a procedure specified by the NCC's by-laws.

Mr. Arar feels that appointment of NCC members may be more of an advantage than election on two counts: "first, members are not restricted by considerations relating to the often narrow interests of constitutions and constituencies," and are hence freer to adopt a broader perspective when debating legal and political issues. "Secondly, appointment ensures that competent members are chosen, whereas elections may not always result in the best representatives being chosen, one of the reasons being that professionals, academics and intellectuals might not deign to involve themselves in campaigning to get elected, whereas they would welcome being appointed by the government as a more dignified method."

No permanent groupings

Although it has become something of a custom for some NCC members to speak on behalf of several other members as well as on their own behalfs and to coordinate their votes on legal issues being debated, Mr. Arar does not feel that this phenomenon indicates that actual political groupings do exist within the NCC. He says members lobby concerning certain issues and often form groups to deal with these specific issues. But he says these groupings are not of a permanent and continuous nature, often changing according to the issue in hand.

There have been reports during the past year that some NCC



NCC President Suleiman Arar: "There are encouraging indications that there might be a return to parliamentary life because circumstances have changed in view of the international efforts regarding the Middle East situation and the rapprochement between Jordan and the PLO."

members are contemplating the formation of one, possibly two political parties, the theory being that the NCC is the natural and healthy environment for the crystallisation of political tendencies into one or more courses and around one or more nuclei. But Mr. Arar does not view the creation of political parties as one of the NCC's functions. "The NCC is a forum for free expression of members' opinions—opinions which are put forth for debate and as such are open for various degrees of support from other members," he pointed out. "But the creation of political parties is always ready to provide them with any additional information that they may need to study laws under discussion or investigate issues being debated."

Agendas of each session are made available to members ahead of time to enable them to dig up relevant information and investigate the issues to be discussed, he said. The NCC has its own library, four offices that can be used for meetings between members, four conference rooms for the different NCC committees to hold meetings and a large conference hall, he added.

Mr. Arar expressed general satisfaction at the way in which press coverage is accorded to NCC sessions and he pointed out that any statement made at the NCC was publishable without restriction with the rare exception of government information disclosed by the prime minister with the express prohibition that it not be carried by the press.

Experienced politician

Mr. Arar, who is married with two daughters and a son, is an experienced politician. He began his political career at the Foreign Ministry in 1966, then became a prominent member of the Jordanian National Union which was Jordan's only political party in the

early seventies. Later he became editor-in-chief of the Arabic Jordanian Newspaper Al Ra'i and president of the Journalists' Professional Association. He was twice minister of interior, as well as minister of agriculture and minister of state for Prime Minister affairs. Last April, he was appointed as speaker of the present NCC.

PLO-Jordanian talks

Referring to the recent visit by PLO delegation headed by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and the Jordanian-Palestinian talks that had taken place during the visit, he said that he was "extremely optimistic" regarding the results of these talks. Both sides were well aware of the situation in the region, and his conversations with PLO Executive Committee members as well as reports of PLO statements abroad regarding the talks all gave reason for great optimism, he said.

On recent American calls that "moderate" Arab states "come out of the closet" and openly recognise Israel, Mr. Arar said "it is just and honourable peace of which Jordan is seeking not of recognitions which are no more than slogans." Once just peace was achieved, the rest would come of its own accord, he said.

He expressed the opinion that Israel and "its allies in the West" are using the claim that the Arabs will not recognise them for propaganda purposes. He described the U.S. calls for recognition as "naive." He said that the Fez Arab Summit conference resolutions included Jordan's (and the Arabs') willingness to coexist with all the states in the area, a definition which includes Israel. Moreover, he expressed the opinion that Jordan's acceptance to study and discuss the Reagan peace proposals with other Arab states indicated a stand that was far from intransigent. "But politics does not contain issues that are either black or white," he said.

"Israel as it now exists has a history of persecution against the Palestinians and of aggression against the entire Arab Nation. It is occupying the land of an entire people. If it decides to sit down around the negotiating table within the context of existing international and Arab peace proposals arriving at a solution will naturally be discussed," he said.

"But they want to take everything beforehand," he said, "and then they will decide whether or not they will honour the Arabs by conceding to negotiate with them and whether or not they will recognise the PLO." He added that such demands for unconditional recognition were "unreasonably impossible" and were being made because "Israel had no real intention from withdrawing from the occupied territories." Recognition in itself was not the issue, he said, but withdrawal was the issue. "How do they want us to recognise them? Within what borders?" he asked.

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TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 ... Kormi
16:50 ... Children's Programme
17:15 ... Animals World
18:00 ... Local Programmes
18:10 ... Programmes Sports
18:30 ... News in Arabic
20:30 ... Documentary
22:00 ... Arabic Series
23:10 ... News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ... French Programmes
19:00 ... News in French
19:20 ... News in Hebrew
20:30 ... News in Arabic
22:00 ... Taxi

21:10 ... Play of the Week

22:00 ... News in English
22:15 ... Starkey & Hutch

RADIO JORDAN

85 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 9500 KHz, SW

07:10 ... Morning Show
10:00 ... News Summary
10:05 ... Morning Show

12:00 ... News Summary
13:00 ... Pop Edition

13:30 ... News Summary
14:00 ... News Bulletin

14:30 ... Science Report

15:00 ... Concert Hour

16:30 ... News Summary

16:03 ... Instrumental, Old Favourites

17:00 ... Listener's Choice

18:00 ... News Summary

18:05 ... Jazz Hour

18:00 ... Newdesk

19:30 ... Date with a Star

20:00 ... Evening Show

21:00 ... News Summary

21:55 ... Evening Show

22:00 ... News Summary

22:00 ... News Headlines

23:00 ... News Headlines

23:10 ... News Headlines

23:

NEWS IN BRIEF

King, Mohammad condole Karadsheh family in Madaba

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday delegated Madaba District Governor Jamal Al Momani to convey the King's condolences to the Karadsheh family on the death of retired army Col. Salim Karadsheh. Also, His Highness Prince Mohammad delegated his personal secretary to convey condolences to the Karadsheh family.

37 malaria cases reported in June

AMMAN (Petra) — There were 37 reported cases of malaria in Jordan in June 1982, according to a statistical bulletin issued by the Health Ministry Saturday. It said that in all there was a total of 511 cases of contagious but not serious diseases, including the malaria cases "which definitely came from outside Jordan." He added that the country has been free of malaria since 1970. Cases of manganitis and paratyphoid registered only one each during June, according to the bulletin.

44 merchants fined

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 44 Jordanian merchants have been fined for amounts ranging from JD 20 to JD 200 each by the military court for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor Saturday endorsed the sentences.

Tax exempted on interest from AWSA bonds

AMMAN (Petra) — Interest due on credit bonds issued by the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) will be exempted from any tax, according to instructions issued Saturday by Finance Minister Salem Massadeh. The credit bonds worth JD 4 million, were issued by the AWSA to raise funds needed for its projects in Amman.

SSC opens office in Irbid

AMMAN (Petra) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) has opened a branch in Irbid and will start operations on Monday, according to SSC Deputy Director Ahmad Mass'eh. He said that all employees, labourers and civil servants covered by the SSC should refer to the Irbid office from now on for any business dealing with their social security. The opening of the Irbid branch is in line with the SSC policy of facilitating contacts with the public, he said. According to Dr. Mass'eh, a similar SSC branch will open in Aqaba later this year.

Week-long 'successful' physics seminar ends

AMMAN (J.T.) — At the end of a one-week physics seminar, the Petra School of Physics which was held at the Liaison Office of Yarmouk University, participants unanimously expressed the need to support the school and make it an annual event.

According to Dr. Homam Chassis, who chaired the concluding session of the school, the seminar was a "success" where two major themes were discussed.

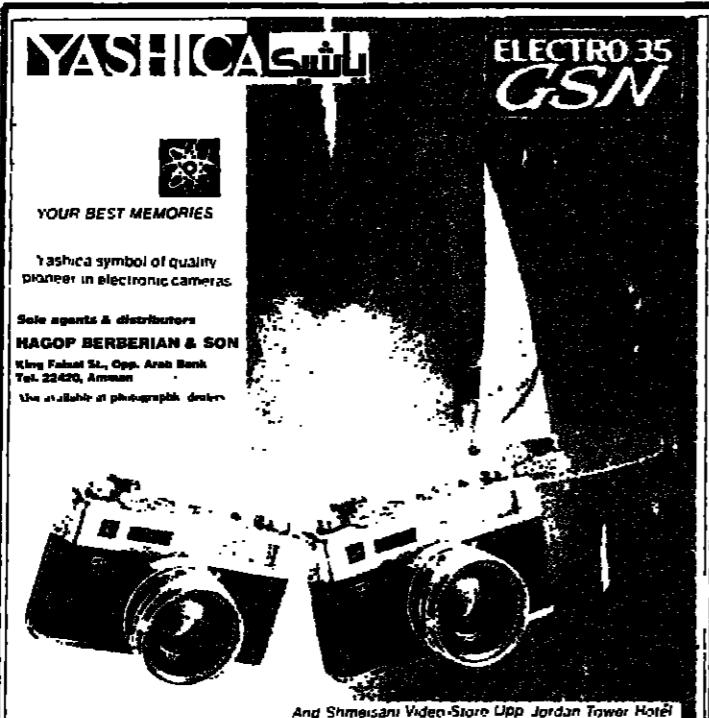
The first was on behaviour of electrons in solids which includes electron states in crystalline solids, and electron dynamics and transport.

The second theme was on nuclear technique in solid state physics and X-ray emission and Rutherford back-scattering.

Shreideh back from ILO conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Department of Statistics Director-General Burhan Shreideh returned to Amman from Geneva Saturday after taking part in the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) 13th triennial conference.

Dr. Shreideh, who was accompanied by an official delegation, said that participants in the 10-day conference discussed subjects connected with developing labour-related statistics, ways of gathering statistical data its distribution as well as operating computers and estimating human resources.



OFFICIAL RESULTS

of the Jordan National Rally held on 29.10.82 are as follows:

Group (A) - First competitive rally

- 1st. A. Walker - M. Hastie - Daihatsu 51.21
- 2nd. N. Haddad - M. Asfour - Toyota 57.42
- 3rd. I. Bustami - N. Majali - Datsun 65.17

Group (B) - Experienced Drivers

- 1st. G. Haddad - N. Haddad - Toyota - 48.01
- 2nd. H. Mutti - I. Haddad - Daihatsu - 50.26
- 3rd. N. Karam - O. Jabbour - Toyota - 51.17

The Royal Automobile Club wishes to express its thanks and appreciation for the invaluable cooperation and assistance to:

The Public Security Directorate and forces
The Civil Defence Directorate and forces
The officials of the rally
Messrs. I. Bilbessi and Co. (Toyota) for sponsoring the rally
and Jordan Television and the local press.

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Public Announcement for bids
for supplying and installing water pumping station
and pipeline

The South Cement Company invites contracting firms recognised by one or all of:
The Water Supply Corporation (WSC);
The Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) and;
The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) to submit bids for the supply, installation, execution, testing and operating electric pumps submerged in two water wells, a high-pressure pumping station, and 250-millimetre steel pipe 21.5 kilometres long, in addition to all civil, mechanical, and electrical works involved as well as the project's control system extending from west of Al Huseinieh village to the cement factory site at Rashidiyah.

Tender documents and necessary designs can be obtained for a non-refundable fee of JD 100 for each set from the South Cement Company office at Jabal Amman, Seventh Circle, Al Waha Building, Third Floor as of Monday, Nov. 1, 1982. The last date for receiving bids is Thursday Dec. 30, 1982 at 12 noon.

Seminar on sheep raising urges close coordination

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on raising sheep in Jordan which ended last Wednesday has called for the establishment of a specialised organisation that will undertake planning, organising and coordinating matters pertaining to the development of sheep raising in Jordan.

The delegates proposed that the projected organisation should include representatives of the ministries of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, agriculture and supply as well as the JCO, the University of Jordan's Faculty of Agriculture and local companies.

Library opened in Wadi Mousa

MA'AN (Petra) — A public library was opened at Wadi Mousa near the ancient Nabataean city of Petra Saturday.

On the occasion, Wadi Mousa Municipality which established the library in cooperation with the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA), also organised a cultural week in Wadi Mousa for

Irbid to have industrial estate

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) is currently making arrangements and taking necessary steps for establishing an industrial estate in Irbid Governorate to encourage local light and medium industries, according to a JIEC report issued Saturday.

The projected estate will include a section for factories, a stretch of land to be let to craftsmen to establish factories and civil and administrative buildings, and parks, in addition to all public services, banks, post offices, a shopping centre and a vocational training centre.

Also it was announced at the special ceremony held on the occasion that the local inhabitants have contributed JD 2,000 towards establishing the library.

The two will be carried to Mr. Majali's hometown of Al Qasr near Karak where he will be buried.

2 Jordanian farmers honoured

AMMAN (Petra) — Two Jordanian farmers were honoured by the Ministry of Agriculture Saturday for their excellent results in livestock and poultry production.

The two were Abdul Wahhab Al Tarawneh from Karak Governorate who excelled in poultry production and Ahmad Abdullah Hamdan from Duleil northeast of Zarqa for raising an exceptionally good breed of cattle. Mr. Tarawneh was awarded a silver medal by Agriculture Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi and Mr. Hamdan was presented with a bronze



The late Shahir Al Majali

Shahir Majali's body to arrive in Amman today

AMMAN (Petra) — A statement issued by the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (GEJTU) said Saturday that the body of GFJTU Secretary-General Shahir Al Majali, who died in Algiers on Wednesday will arrive here Sunday via Rome.

The two will be carried to Mr. Majali's hometown of Al Qasr near Karak where he will be buried.

Hassan inspects afforestation site

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday called at Kamaliah village west of here and inspected the Range and Forestry Department's activities there.

During his visit, Prince Hassan met with officials and was briefed on the centre's programmes and activities.

Later Prince Hassan inspected a seven-year water and soil conservation project in the Zarqa River basin, as well as studies conducted in this connection to make the project a success.

The JD 35 million project aims at conserving soil by planting trees and other plants and vegetation suitable for the region, a spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture said. He said that the project has been started on an initial 9,000-dunum tract near Jerash and another of 8,000 dunums near Mafrqa.

Cabinet approves educational, cultural exchange with Soviets

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Saturday endorsed a cultural and scientific programme between Jordan and the Soviet Union for the academic year 1982-83.

Under the programme, the two countries will work towards developing their cooperation in education, arts, information and culture as well as the exchange of delegations and expertise in these fields.

Also under the programme, the Soviet Union will offer 300 Jordanian students scholarships in Soviet universities, in addition to 15 post-graduate scholarships and 20 other scholarships for Jordanian graduates from Soviet universities to have higher studies and training in sports activities.

The two sides will exchange university lectures and specialists, and Jordan will accept 15 Soviet students of Arabic and history at Jordanian institutes for a period of 10 months. They will also exchange art and folk troupes, and journalists, and organise art exhibitions by artists of both countries.

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Lectures on Israeli 'innocence'

IT IS NOT because Jordan and Jordanians are not ready for democracy that the country does not have an elected parliament. National Consultative Council Speaker Suleiman Arar says in an interview in today's Jordan Times. "But it is because of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank that we cannot hold elections and run our own affairs like we always did."

In the wide-range interview, Mr. Arar goes on to explain why Jordan has to take into account anything and everything that might prejudice the rights of the Palestinian people under occupation when making even the slightest of amendments to the Jordanian constitution.

So the story goes. Even when it is under hostile foreign occupation, the West Bank is still so close to Jordan, their future tied together and will be more so when the occupation is ended and Palestinians regain the right and the power to run their own affairs and determine their own future.

Jordan meanwhile remains true to its commitment that Palestinians and Jordanians are people who have one destiny and common aspirations. The country is in no mood to bargain over Palestinian rights to self-determination and national sovereignty, even if that means difficulties and hardship for Jordan, which is in effect what the NCC president is telling us.

It is not therefore the question of whether Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza will have a federation that is blocking the path of peace in the area. Nor is it true that Jordanians and Palestinians and consequently Arabs do not yearn for peace if only for their own good and progress.

The whole world, especially those who are asking the Arabs to extend immediate and unconditional recognition to Israel, should understand these facts before lecturing us on Israeli innocence.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Act to liberate land before it is too late

Israel's settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories has entered a new phase with the implanting of Jews in Arab Hebron on the West Bank. The new phase is aimed at penetrating Arab population centres by employing Jewish terrorists, armed to the teeth, who will act towards evicting the legitimate Arab owners from their land. This is a very grave development which will create elements of armed confrontation between the land owners and the intruders.

Any change in the demographic structure of the occupied territories has no doubt been Israel's basic objective which it seeks to achieve by all means. Settlement of Jews among Arabs is a policy designed to support any future Israeli claims that the Jews form a majority even in Arab areas, and so find a pretext for annexing the West Bank.

Al Dustour: What is U.S. reply Israel's message?

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has reiterated before a meeting of his Likud bloc that Israel's occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is final, and that his government will never leave these areas to fall under any "strange power."

Begin believes that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are liberated Israeli-territory and any attempt to take it away is aimed at partitioning Israel and endangering its sovereignty and territorial integrity. His talk about never abandoning these Arab lands is not novel to the Arabs who know only too well what Begin says and means. He is very active now trying to evict Arab people from their lands, planting settlements in their territory and paving the way for annexing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

What Begin and his Defence Minister Ariel Sharon are saying now is meant for the American administration. It is to tell the Americans that any effort towards achieving a settlement in the area is doomed to failure unless it falls in line with Israel's

plans. This means that any settlement based on Israel's withdrawal from Arab land and the repatriation of the Palestinians or granting them rights is not acceptable to Israel.

Begin's statement to the Likud bloc constitutes a reply to President Reagan's initiative. However, we must remember what U.S. State Secretary George Shultz had said about that initiative. He said that Mr. Reagan is determined to implement his initiative and once his mind is set on that matter...no-one can change it...

The question to be asked now is: What is the American reply to Begin's statements and practices. They are not mere statements, in fact, but coordinated and well-planned steps towards achieving Israel's goals. They are also designed to inform President Reagan's initiative.

It remains to be seen whether the American administration will support its words with deeds or whether it will remain impotent and continue to lose credibility in our region and elsewhere in the world.

'Threats will not work with us,' Israelis tell U.S. administration

The following article first appeared in the Jerusalem Post. The author is a member of the Post's editorial staff.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S peace initiative, Israel's refusal to bend its policies and the programme in West Beirut have given rise to renewed talk of U.S. pressure on Israel to bring it back to the path of "realistic" foreign policies.

Most of the observers who raise this possibility base themselves on a very common image of Israel, that of a military power and an economic cripple. Indeed, this nebechlike *Shinshon* image of a feeble Samson, to quote Levi Eshkol, has more than one politician in the world thinking that only pressure from the U.S. could bring Israel back to its senses.

What kind of pressures could the Reagan administration use should it decide to twist Israel's arm? If we limit ourselves to possible economic pressures, it would appear that in the short term, i.e. some months during which the Reagan initiative and the Arab resolutions of the Fez summit could be pushed forward, potential American leverage is rather limited.

To convey the significance of these figures, one could say that the ratio of Israel's assets to its liabilities, vis-a-vis foreign commercial banks, is close to that of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

During the years of the state's existence, Israel's governments have used grants and long-term credits from the U.S. and world Jewry to finance the import of arms and other goods. This is one of the reasons why on a short-term basis the country's debt is relatively minor and it can claim a net creditor position in relation to foreign commercial banks.

At the end of March 1982, the Israeli government owed \$8.7 billion to foreign governments and international public institutions. This debt amounted, at the end of last March, to some \$18.4 billion, one of the world's largest debts on a per capita basis.

Israel's vulnerability, however, is not indicated by the absolute size of its foreign obligations, but rather by the structure of this debt. What part is due to be paid this year? What part of the foreign debt is long-term, and what part short-term? To whom are we in debt? How large are the obligations of the public sector? These are the relevant questions.

A recent payments crisis has caused countries such as Mexico, Poland, Bolivia and others to "go bankrupt." It was caused mainly by the size of their short-term debt, representing some 50 per cent of their total liabilities. Most of these countries' creditors are international commercial banks, and their capabilities of repaying their debts were severely harmed by the drop in prices of the agricultural and mineral goods they export.

A look at statistics will show how far Israel is from this position. Only 13 per cent of its debt, some \$2.4 billion in short-term. Three quarters of Israel's foreign obligations are long-term, and their repayment will be spread over a considerable number of years. The remaining liabilities, some 13 per cent, are middle-term credits.

Limited leverage

Thus the leverage of the Reagan administration is rather limited.

Of the total \$2.4 billion short-term obligations, only \$27 million, about 1 per cent of the total, are owed by Israel's public sector, i.e. by the government.

The bulk of the short-term debt consists of suppliers' credits to Israeli importers, including oil imports.

orders. This means that the size of this debt is directly linked to the amount of the country's imports, and private foreign exporters eager to expand sales, and not likely to respond to U.S. efforts to control their transactions with Israel.

As for Israel's obligations to international commercial banks, the statistics show a rather surprising fact. If we consider the assets that the public and private sectors hold in these banks, some \$9 billion and we match them with the corresponding liabilities figure, some \$6 billion then Israel is left in a creditor position in relation to those foreign banks.

To convey the significance of these figures, one could say that the ratio of Israel's assets to its liabilities, vis-a-vis foreign commercial banks, is close to that of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Some history could be useful at this point. During 1981, the rates of interest for U.S. dollar assets went up sharply as a result of American monetary policies. Israel was able to take advantage of these rising rates since most of its assets were placed on a short-term basis.

Israel's debt, on the other hand, is based on the long-term credits it has received over the years. When these credits were granted, the prevailing rates of interest were lower than those of today, and in some cases, even lower than the present rate of inflation in the U.S.

Israel's rising interest earnings on foreign assets are reflected in the statistics published by the Bank of Israel on net payments for capital services.

These include sums paid to foreigners as interest and the transfer overseas of profits made here by foreign enterprises. As a result of the higher interest rates which Israel-owned assets were earning relative to the interest paid on the country's debt, the net figure for capital services payments in 1981 was \$100 million smaller than that of 1980.

Of the \$4.9 billion, which Israel will have to pay during the present year, only \$1.4 billion was the result of middle-term credits, which the country received some years ago.

This is a sum, which as noted, Israel can handle. Even in the worst case, Israel would have almost no difficulties in renegotiating this debt, since only \$300 million of the \$1.4 billion accounts for payments to be made to foreign governments and international institutions, and \$1 billion is due to credits received through the Israeli banking system, directly or through its intermediaries, and from the Jewish people.

Block U.S. aid

Another theoretical threat to Israel, one that frequently appears in hypothetical scenarios of American-Israeli confrontation, is that the administration might in some way block the U.S. government aid annually given to Israel.

To evaluate this threat, one must consider certain facts and figures.

Recent developments suggest that in 1982 Israel's imports of arms and equipment will amount to about \$2.2 billion, a sum roughly equal to the amount of U.S. aid it receives in grants and long-term credits. Israel also imports

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goods and materials for local military production and activities totalling some \$700 million.

These two figures together are more or less similar to the amount of aid Israel is requesting from the U.S. for 1983.

The most likely way U.S. aid could be used as an instrument of pressure would be for the American administration to prevent an aid increase, rather than cutting the present amount, a move that is being bandied about in the U.S. Congress and in the media.

This is so since the annual aid figure is determined by long-run to break. And such a step would mean an almost head-on clash with Israel, which goes against the interests of any American administration.

So let us assume that on the pretext of a general need to limit the federal budget, the U.S. government decides to keep aid to Israel at its present level.

This does not mean that Israel will remain defenceless. One step the Israeli decision-makers could take would be a reduction in military imports.

In fact, there are senior economic officials in Jerusalem who would welcome this and have for years insisted on the need to reduce the rate of increase in military spending. Defence Minister Ariel Sharon himself has said more than once that he prefers a smaller, more efficient army and that Israel cannot afford to be trapped in a long one and economic pressures have a chance of success.

Thus the possibility of using U.S. aid as a means of leverage in the short-term is also limited, since Israel could adapt itself to this situation.

On the other hand, a reduction in Israel's orders for military goods from U.S. plants could mean higher unemployment in certain sectors of the U.S. economy.

Those Israelis who want the Begin government to change its course must not look to short-term economic pressure from the U.S., but to their own efforts to convince the public of the dangers they see for Israel and the Middle East.

This analysis, it should be stressed, is limited to the short-term and does not deal with the potential effectiveness of political pressure on Israel.

In the long run, the picture is, of course, completely different. Israel's exports are becoming less and less capable of paying for the country's imports, and in due time, the resulting debt will become unbearable if no long-term aid and credits are forthcoming.

The U.S. could use economic means to try to bend Israel only by a continuous and long effort.

In any confrontation between Reagan and Begin, it would be logical to expect the U.S. to use political means unless the American administration is convinced that the confrontation will be a long one and economic pressures have a chance of success.

Britons tighten braces for nuclear arms debate

By Stephen Powell
Reader

LONDON — A debate on whether Britain should abandon nuclear weapons is warming up 30 years after the country exploded its first atomic bomb.

The church, like the country at large, appears deeply divided on the issue of nuclear armaments. One recent poll concluded that 40 per cent of Church of England clergy believed Britain should abandon nuclear weapons, 49 per cent disagreed and 11 per cent were undecided.

The churches in Britain were slow to debate the issue fully. Bruce Kent, a Catholic priest who leads Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), said:

"The churches have been painfully slow. But we are now seeing a great shift forward."

Churchmen are now more prone to question the degree of official secrecy surrounding nuclear weapons. Bishop Baker, in a letter to the London Times last week, called for more public information about British policy on the use of nuclear weapons.

Earlier this year Roman Catholic Archbishops in Scotland, where Britain keeps its nuclear-armed submarines, said a lack of information on the Government's intentions was perplexing.

First nuclear explosion

Intense secrecy has always surrounded Britain's nuclear policy. The original decision to develop nuclear weapons, taken during the 1945-1951 Labour Government, was never debated by Parliament. It was not the Cabinet, but a select group of ministers, which gave the go-ahead.

On Oct. 23, 1952, Conservative Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced Britain's first nuclear explosion, in the Monte Bello islands off the coast of West Australia.

A disarmament campaign in the 1950s and 1960s petered out, but CND has undergone a renaissance in the last two years. The number of members registered with the London head office has increased from 3,000 in 1980 to over 40,000 today, with about 200,000 other active in local groups.

Peace campaigners say the resurrected CND, with more technical data at its fingertips, is much more efficient than the CND of the 1960s.

It has been campaigning strongly to persuade local authorities to declare their areas "nuclear-free." CND says the over 140 authorities, with a population of 38 million, are now "nuclear-free".

Through its forceful campaigning at local level, CND has played a role in turning nuclear weapons into a national issue.

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EGYPT BEGINS AMBITIOUS PLAN

IRO (R) — Egypt has embarked on an ambitious five-year plan to increase its oil and natural gas production by about 85 per cent, Minister Ezzedin Hilal said Saturday. Mr. Hilal, in a statement to the semi-official daily Al Ahram, said out of 1.3 billion pounds (\$1.6 billion) have been earmarked for the 1982-87 plan.

The minister said the target is to increase the annual crude oil and natural gas production to 63 million tonnes from the present level of 16 million tonnes a year.

Egypt produces some 700,000 barrels of oil per day (b/d), a third of which is exported, and Mr. Hilal has said the figure is expected to reach one million b/d in a few years' time.

Egypt's natural gas production reached about 6.5 million cubic metres last year and it hopes to double the yield shortly.

Earlier this week, Egypt slightly increased November prices of its crude.

The rises affected lower grade Gharib oil which is to be sold at 6.75 a barrel instead of \$26.50 and Balayim grade at \$29 a barrel instead of 28.60.

The price of Suez blend, Egypt's benchmark, remained unchanged at \$26.60 a barrel.

MOROCCO GAINS CHEAP CREDIT

ASHINGTON (R) — Morocco will be the first nation to buy American wheat on cheap credit under a new programme to bolster shipping farm exports, the Agriculture Department said Friday. It said Morocco, which needs to import large amounts of grain after suffering from severe drought, will receive \$28 million in interest-free U.S. government loans and \$112 million in government-guaranteed loans to buy 1.1 million tonnes of wheat.

The export credit programme was among the measures to help financially struggling farmers announced by President Reagan last week during a midwestern campaign ahead of next Tuesday's congressional elections.

Agriculture Secretary John Block said export credits for other countries are expected to be announced next week. \$500 million are to be spent on the programme in the current financial year.

U.S. Agriculture Department officials are visiting India, China, and Korea, Thailand, Pakistan and Yugoslavia to discuss the new aid scheme.

ARAB NATIONAL BANK EXPANDS

YADH (OPECNA) — The Arab National Bank has embarked on a comprehensive expansion programme which will include the installation of computers and increasing its network of branches to more than 60 by the end of the year.

The Riyad-based bank, said to be the most profitable Saudi bank, has 48 branches, with another 15 due to be opened. The network is to be automated within the next two years with a digital computer system.

Last year, the bank increased its assets by 30 per cent to \$1.2 billion from \$0.9 billion in 1980. Net earnings rose by 46 per cent to \$2 million.

U.S. HOPES ECONOMIC FORECAST WILL SPUR TIES WITH W. EUROPE

BRUSSELS (R) — Washington hopes the economic upturn forecast for the United States next year will spur a turnaround in troubled relations with its European allies, a U.S. administration official said Friday.

But in a background briefing for reporters the official said that if high level talks next month under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) failed there could be fresh transatlantic disputes.

He declined to forecast a speedy end to the row over the Soviet gas pipeline, although he said progress had been made towards resolving the conflict.

The official said the Atlantic alliance's underlying strength had weathered recent trade disputes over steel, agriculture and the pipeline.

The forecast economic recovery in the U.S., prompting an upturn in world trade, would help remove many of the short-term trade problems which have recently bedevilled the alliance.

As countries pulled out of the "synchronised recession" of the past few years, many present differences would be settled, he said.

The official added that many Europeans had misunderstood the basic aim of U.S. trade sanctions against Moscow, which was not to engage in economic war against the Soviet Union, but to level off trade temporarily.

The strategic, or military, stability which had allowed East-West ties to expand rapidly in the 1970s had changed radically by 1980 after the Soviet military build-up.

Confidence in strategic parity

had to be restored before trade and other links could continue to grow, he said.

This U.S. re-evaluation of its relations with Moscow was at the core of its dispute with its allies over supplies of Western equipment for a Soviet pipeline to carry gas from Siberia to Western Europe.

The official said recent talks between European and U.S. officials had brought progress, but President Reagan would not end his embargo on U.S.-made or licensed equipment for the pipeline until Western Europe agreed a package of comparable sanctions.

The official said such a package, now under discussion, would aim mainly to tighten credit terms for U.S. economic recovery as "another patch of blue" on the horizon.

Mr. Reagan, in Utah on the final leg of a two-day campaign swing through five states, cited new government figures as proof that his economic policies were working to end the current recession and that Republicans should be elected on Tuesday.

Preparations for the talks have been marred by industrialised nations' apparent reluctance to halt a slide into protectionism.

If the talks failed, the official said, Washington might find it impossible to resist new import barriers. European nations would thus be denied the benefits of American economic recovery.

Meanwhile, President Reagan Friday welcomed the latest sign of U.S. economic recovery as "another patch of blue" on the horizon.

Mr. Reagan, in Utah on the final leg of a two-day campaign swing through five states, cited new government figures as proof that his economic policies were working to end the current recession and that Republicans should be elected on Tuesday.

SCHOLARS CLAIM OIL SUBSTITUTE

BURLINGTON, Ontario (R) — Canadian scientists say they have found an energy source that will never run out and can produce oil — sewage.

Mr. Trevor Bridle at the Burlington Technology Centre which has worked on a new method of creating energy from waste, says sewage placed in an oxygen-free oven at a temperature of 300 degrees Celsius produces an oily, tar-like fluid, condensed from gases given off by the reaction in the furnace, and granular, coal-like material.

After three hours the delicately named sludge-brane fuel can be collected and, as technicians at the centre showed, used to start up a two-horsepower diesel engine.

They said the heating process should not be expensive because the coal produced from one batch could be used to heat the next ovenful of sewage.

Mr. Bridle said Canada's annual stockpile of sewage could be transformed into one million barrels of oil and 250,000 tonnes of coal.

AFRICA'S ECONOMIC PROSPECTS SEEN GLOOMY

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Economists and government officials are painting a gloomy picture of South Africa's economic prospects for 1983.

Despite a strong rally on world markets since mid-year, which has fed through to the Johannesburg stock exchange, few now expect the economy to grow by more than half a per cent. Some predict it may even shrink for the first time since World War II.

The recession may have profound political implications as the rate of job losses will fall most heavily on the majority black population and so could spark off

more social unrest. The gloom largely reflects the lack of any meaningful economic recovery worldwide, and particularly in the United States, which could bring significantly higher demand and prices for South Africa's exports.

And although the country's balance of payments deficit is narrowing, inflation remains stubbornly high, preventing any relaxation in the government's strict monetary policy.

Recently the government announced it was approaching the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a \$1.07 billion loan to cover the deficit.

Inflation last month ran at an annual rate of 13.85 per cent — way above the single figures achieved by most of South Africa's major trading partners — and is unlikely to fall sharply next year according to economists.

Most predictions see consumer prices rising some 13 per cent next year as cost increases announced this year continue to feed through into the economy.

Rapid inflation, along with high interest rates, lower wage rises, shorter working hours, higher unemployment and already high levels of indebtedness, are all expected to pare back consumer expenditure growth next year.

Falling demand for cars has already led to lay-offs as production is cut back. Sales in September fell to 22,125 units from 24,176 in August and 23,649 a year ago, and economists are predicting the market may shrink some 10 per cent next year.

Most retrenchments will come in the unskilled and semi-skilled

areas where nearly all the workers are black.

The economists fear that black workers' grievances may be channelled through the workplace — where fledgling black unions have started to flex their muscles recently — because political participation continues to be denied to blacks.

They noted that South Africa needs to keep creating more jobs and expanding the economy just to cope with the growing black population.

In a speech two years ago, State President Marais Viljoen said that South Africa had to create 1,500 jobs a day for the next 20 years for blacks alone.

But the government has given clear notice that it has no intention of reflating the economy and says South Africa's recovery will have to await an upturn in the major Western economies.

The main indicator that appears to have turned the corner is the

balance of payments deficit, which the economists said was the first target of the government's financial strategy.

The day before Finance Minister Owen Horwood announced he was approaching the IMF, official figures showed the deficit had fallen to an annualised \$4.6 billion (\$5.05 billion) in the second quarter from \$6.89 billion (\$6.43 billion) in the first.

The rise in the price of gold, which accounts for some 50 per cent of the country's foreign income, to some \$425 an ounce from below \$300 in June and a reduction in imports will have helped.

And economists now say the country may have an overall payments surplus next year.

Such a surplus, if combined with a more buoyant U.S. economy, offers the prospect of moderate economic growth in 1984, the economists said.



PEANUTS



MUTT 'N' JEFF



ANDY CAPP



FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 31, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Keep your mind and attention riveted on lofty thoughts and you'll be able to gain much contentment today. Your clever manner can make a fine impression on others.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Your ideas are brilliant now and you can gain much that is of value. Let loved one know of your true devotion.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Good day to plan how to have greater abundance in the future. Listen to the sound advice of a close tie.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Think carefully about personal aims, and after deciding what is best for you, go after them in a positive manner.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A time to make plans that could bring added prestige. Be sure to keep any promises you have made.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Getting together with good friends now can bring satisfying results. The evening is not good for the social side of life.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Use a tactful approach in discussing financial matters with family members. Show others you have poise.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have excellent ideas that should be put in motion at the first opportunity. Meet new worthwhile persons.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study a philosophy that will help you lead a more successful life. Follow your hunches which are accurate now.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You are highly creative now and can make plans that could be profitable in the future. Be sensible.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A fine day for showing appreciation to those who have done you many favors in the past. Be more cheerful.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You are able to have a delightful time with congenials today. The evening is best spent in the company of close ties.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take time to put home in fine order so you are more comfortable. Take time to make plans for the coming week.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will be able to put ideas across easily and make practical plans for the future. Teach that self-preservation is the first law of life. Give good spiritual training and permit to participate in healthy sports.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By A.J. Santoro

ACROSS	33	Energetic	53	Shells and	14	Impose the
1	Concorde	36	Bookie's	bullet	maximum	sentences on
4	Scarf	37	Eskimo	gums: comb.	18	Flynn of
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18	by Zola	43	paintings	62 — fide	33	Soft drink
19	Enrolled	44	North Carolina	63 — fide	34	Provides
20	Belle or	45	lma cape	64 Meat	35	weapons
21	Ringo	46	Queen of —	flavoring	36	Skirt
22	She: Ger.	47	Laundry	Med. subj.	37	edges
23	Lose color	48	tray	68 Orgs.	38	Beehive
24	High cards,	49	47 Hob —	67 DicL	39	State
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29	plant	54		4	Davis	Davis
		55		5	Bonnet	Bonnet
		56		6	Sailor	Sailor
		57		7	44 City on	44 City on
		58		45	Arkansas	Arkansas
		59		46	Wise law-	Wise law-
		60		47	givers	givers
		61		48	African	African
		62		49	region	region

WORLD

Reagan fights to ensure Senate majority

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan plans two more appeals to American voters over the weekend to preserve Republican control of the Senate in next Tuesday's congressional elections.

Mr. Reagan returned to the White House Friday night from a trip through five Western states which gave him solid support in 1980 and whose agricultural economies have been lightly affected by the recession, compared to the rest of the country.

In Utah he had one piece of cheering economic news to announce: A Commerce Department report that the index of leading economic indicators rose 0.5 per cent in September.

The president called the report "another patch of blue" on the

economic horizon, saying: "Pretty soon even the diehard doom peddlers will have to admit it — America is on her way back, and we will lead the way out of this worldwide recession."

His speeches in Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, Utah and New Mexico urged support of Republican Senate candidates amounted to a familiar defence of his policy of cutting taxes and government spending to spur private investment and production.

But the president also inserted new sections in prepared speeches to accuse Democratic Party opponents of smearing him.

He said their charges that he was intent on destroying the social security system were "sheer demagoguery."

In his regular weekly five-minute radio broadcast Sunday, Mr. Reagan was expected again to sound his theme that the nation would soon enjoy economic recovery.

He also planned a final five-minute address to voters, to be shown on television.

"Vote your hopes, not your fears," was the president's message to Americans at one late campaign rally.

At stake in the elections are all 435 seats in the Democratic-dominated House of Representatives, 33 of 100 seats in the Republican-controlled Senate and 36 of 50 state governorships.

The Democratic majority in the House is 241 to 192, with two vacancies. The Republicans control

the Senate by 54 to 45, with one independent.

Nuclear freeze issue

WASHINGTON (R) — In the final days of the campaign for Tuesday's U.S. elections, the Reagan administration has stepped up efforts to defeat resolutions supporting a freeze on building, testing and deploying new nuclear weapons.

Voters in the congressional and state elections will have an opportunity to vote on the resolutions in nine states and 30 cities and counties, according to Randy Keebler, national coordinator of the nuclear weapons freeze campaign.

Hundreds of city and town councils have already adopted such

resolutions, which urge a nuclear freeze but impose no obligations on President Reagan.

A similar resolution was defeated in the House of Representatives by only two votes earlier this year.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger denounced the freeze as a dangerous idea in a news conference at the pentagon this week.

A conservative pressure group, the American Security Council Foundation, has shown an anti-freeze film in 40 states. The film, called Countdown for America, contains an interview with Mr. Weinberger who says the Soviet Union wants a nuclear freeze because it would give Moscow permanent nuclear superiority.

U.S. tells El Salvador to better internal record

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Deplored the murder of some 30,000 people in El Salvador, U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton said Saturday that American aid could be cut off unless the government curbed human rights abuses and prosecuted the killers of U.S. citizens.

In an unusually sharply worded speech to the American chamber of commerce, Mr. Hinton said U.S. citizens had been among those murdered — a reference to the killing of two advisers to El Salvador's controversial land reform programme last year and four American churchwomen in 1980.

He said there was no effective system of criminal justice in El Salvador, adding that the government almost never brought to trial those who carried out and ordered killings.

"If you're convinced I am talking about a fundamental and critical problem, consider these facts," he told a packed meeting. "Since 1979, perhaps as many as 30,000 Salvadorans have been

murdered — not killed in battle, murdered."

"Less than 1,500 cases of 'crimes against the person' — homicide, assault, assault and battery — had been prosecuted before your courts. Most striking of all, there have been less than 200 convictions for these crimes."

Mr. Hinton said he hoped the successful prosecution of cases involving the murder of U.S. citizens would make possible the prosecution of crimes involving Salvadorans.

Speaking in Spanish, the ambassador added: "As the representative of the United States to El Salvador I try to communicate as clearly and honestly as I can the sentiments of the American people, the congress, and the administration.

"The message is simple:

"El Salvador must make substantial progress in bringing the murderers of our citizens, including those who ordered the murders, to justice."

U.S. court rules out Halloween execution

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. supreme court has refused to allow the Halloween execution of a Texan convicted of killing his eight-year-old son with a poisoned lollipop during "witches night" festivities in 1974.

Halloween, the abbreviated name for All Hallows Eve, the Oct. 31 festival of ghosts, witches and demons, is popular with American children who dress up in costumes and go from house to house collecting sweets.

The prosecution at the trial of Ronald Clark O'Bryan alleged he gave his son cyanide-laced candy to collect \$20,000 insurance on the boy's life.

O'Bryan said his son had been given the lollipop by a stranger.

The prosecution said he had also tried to kill his daughter to collect insurance and tried to kill three other children to divert suspicion from himself.

Houston district Judge Michael McSpadden had ordered O'Bryan to die on Halloween Sunday, saying he thought the timing was appropriate. But an appeals court overturned the execution order and the supreme court upheld the ruling Friday by eight to one.

O'Bryan would have been the first U.S. convict to die by lethal injection, the new mode of execution in Texas. Traditionally, murders have been despatched by hanging, the firing squad, the gas chamber or the electric chair.

Halloween festivities in recent years have been marred by unsuspecting children being given poisoned sweets or apples with razor blades or needles in them.

U.S. authorities have urged parents to be particularly careful about allowing their children to accept Halloween treats this year.

Danish, West German navies could stop East bloc fleets'

GLUECKSBURG, West Germany (R) — The West German and Danish navies could still bottle up Warsaw Pact seaborne forces in the Baltic in time of war, West Germany's chief of naval operations said.

Vice-Adm. Guenter Fromm told a news conference the two navies could also handle Communist forces in the Baltic itself, despite intensified modernisation and cooperation among the Warsaw Pact fleets.

But he said West Germany's North Sea fleet would be hard put to carry out its NATO tasks as more Soviet ships appeared in the

area, more modern and outnumbering the home forces.

Adm. Fromm said Britain's conflict with Argentina over the Falkland Islands had brought nothing new to light from the viewpoint of armaments.

It had merely reinforced the West German navy's belief in the air defence needs of individual ships. It had prepared for this years ago although the new U.S. RAM air defence system would not be installed in a West German ship until 1984, in the last of six "Bremen" class frigates entering service.

Obote says Rwandans were not expelled

NAIROBI (R) — Ugandan President Milton Obote has said his government did not order the expulsion of thousands of Rwandan refugees and is prepared to help them return to their homes in Uganda.

In a statement broadcast by Radio Uganda, Mr. Obote expressed regret at the recent flight from the country of more than 30,000 Rwandans who said they had been driven from their homes.

The statement said there was no government approval for any uprooting of Rwandans from their

homes in Uganda and described the recent events as unfortunate.

President Obote's statement was contained in a message to a special meeting of Uganda's western and southwestern district councils at Mbala, 300 kilometres southwest of Kampala.

The radio said Public Service Minister Wilson Okwenje, who took part earlier this week in talks with Rwandan officials on the refugee crisis, delivered President Obote's statement.

The message instructed district councillors to tell their people that

More mass graves reported in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (R) — A second Buenos Aires cemetery contains unmarked graves of people killed by the armed forces, an Argentine mayor has said.

Abel Bias Roman, mayor of the satellite town of La Plata, was quoted by the newspaper La Nacion as saying an unspecified number of people killed in the armed forces' "dirty war" against leftist

guerrillas were among 295 unidentified persons buried in the municipal cemetery from 1976 to 1979.

It followed a statement by a judge Friday that records at Grand Bourg cemetery in Buenos Aires showed 156 unidentified people had been buried there since 1976, of whom 31 were listed as having been killed in combat with the security forces.

Judge Hugo Candava gave the information in a statement explaining his decision to pass the case to the federal justice department.

Several human rights groups initiated the judicial investigation last Friday, saying the unmarked sector contained the graves of about 400 people.

He commented: "All we got from that spending was a temporary quick fix, followed by more inflation and then another recession, usually deeper than the one before."

Mr. Reagan was also challenged by Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy, who urged Americans to ask themselves before voting: "Are you better off today than you were two years ago?"

He said in a pre-election radio address there were too few Democrats in Congress to fight the president's economic policies, which favoured the rich at the expense of the poor.

Senator Kennedy added that a democratic vote meant support for a nuclear weapons freeze and equal rights for women and minorities.

He commented: "Pretty soon even the diehard doom peddlers will have to admit it — America is on her way back, and we will lead the way out of this worldwide recession."

He also planned a final five-minute address to voters, to be shown on television.

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